

Records, Books, Tours Promoted

'Peace Fever' Is Evident As Israelis Await Treaty

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Oct. 3 (WP) — There are symptoms of peace fever everywhere in Israel in anticipation of a peace treaty with Egypt.

An enterprising record company in Tel Aviv is already on the streets with "The Peace Record," which has Abba, Cat Stevens, Richie Havens and Louis Armstrong all singing their praises to peace. Some of the offerings: "Why Can't We Live Together?" "Peace Train" and "Everything is Beautiful."

Shalom Cohen, an Israeli Jew who was born in Cairo and raised in Iraq, is about to hit the bookstands with the first Hebrew guide to touring Egypt, according to the Israeli Army radio station. Mr. Cohen's paperback is entitled "Egypt — A Guide for the Israeli Tourist."

Israel's commitment to give up the Sinai desert moved the Ron Travel Agency to start advertising a special "Before We Give Up the Territories" tour. For 2,500 Israeli pounds (\$125) you can travel "through the desert in the footsteps of the children of Israel" before it becomes Arab property again. The agency notes that the price includes "full security."

Guessing Game

The Discount Bank of Israel, seeing opportunity on the horizon, ran a full-page ad Friday showing Israelis on camels lined up at a drive-in window amid the pyramids of the Nile.

"Egypt might not be so far away

after all . . . and the day we open a Discount Bank branch in Cairo will be a great day," the ad said.

The Year of Peace is to be 5739, Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year), began Sunday night and ends today, and synagogues here report that the demand for seats has been unusually high. Rabbis say that they have been asked by their congregations to deliver special peace sermons.

The most popular guessing game these days is who will be Egypt's ambassador to Israel and vice versa. Simcha Dinitz, Israel's envoy to Washington, and Eliahu Ben-Elisar, who runs Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office, are still the most-named choices, although former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, whose wife was born in Egypt, is coming up fast.

As for Egypt, Mursi Saad Edin, information chief in Cairo, has said that he would like the job. There is also talk of Boutros Ghali, acting foreign minister, because his wife is Jewish.

But the pundits are forgetting that you can practically count Jewish ambassadors posted here on one hand, and the new envoy will probably be someone especially close to Mr. Sadat.

The first rush of peace euphoria seems to have ebbed somewhat for Israel's teachers' union. On the day of the Camp David announcement, the teachers ended an eight-day strike as an expression of national unity. They said they felt that they had to be with their students during the historic period.

Now the teachers have announced that they will strike again after the Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur holidays if their wage demands are not met. "Anyone who thinks there is no need to worry about [a strike] because of the holidays would remember that the holidays will be over," a union spokesman said.

Dayan Reported to Head Israel Delegation to Talks

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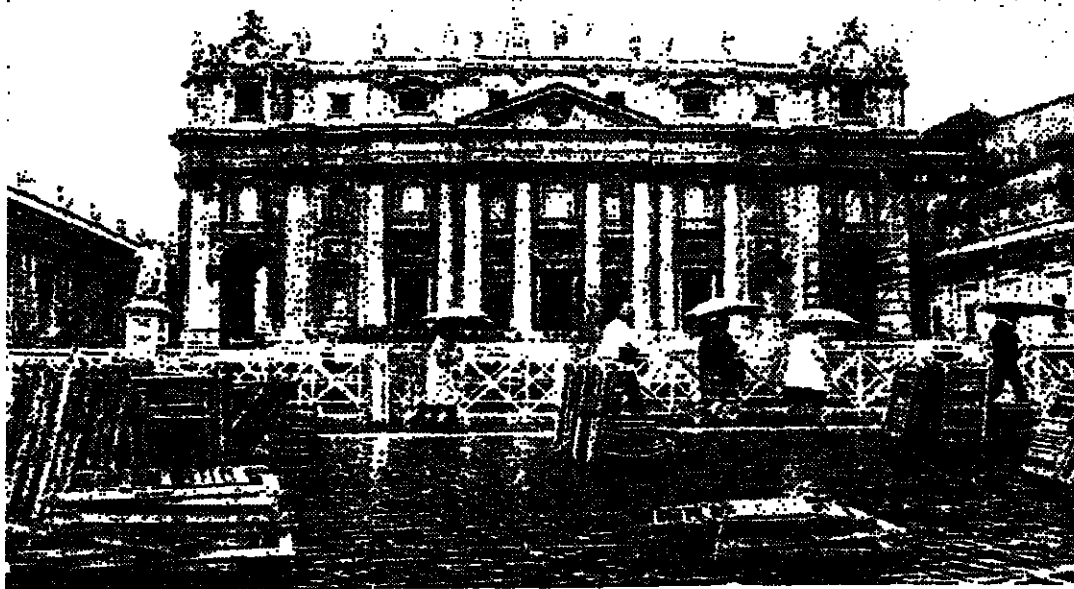
ing weeks the discussions would be held in an Israeli city, such as Beersheba. Mr. Begin said he spoke by telephone with President Carter and insisted that Israel should be consulted on an equal basis with Egypt about the site for the talks. "President Carter agreed with me," Mr. Begin said.

Israel sources said that Mr. Begin had no objection in principle to Washington but could not understand why the talks could not be held in the Middle East, alternating between two sites.

Diplomatic officials said that holding the talks in Washington will assure thorough attention by U.S. officials, which would be particularly crucial should a breakdown develop over details of the framework.

However, Mr. Begin, in remarks here, has stressed that the basis of a treaty has already been agreed upon, and that talks could be completed and a document signed within two weeks, if not in a few days.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials have said that they would like



Wooden barriers have been erected in St. Peter's Square for funeral tomorrow of Pope John Paul.

Open-Air Funeral Today

Thousands Pay Last Respects to Pope

From Wire Dispatches
VATICAN CITY, Oct. 3 — The sun conquered the clouds above Rome today, ending two and a half days of torrential rain and raising hopes for pleasant weather during the open-air funeral Mass tomorrow for Pope John Paul I.

Hundreds of thousands of mourners, including dignitaries from 100 nations, are expected to attend the solemn Mass, and Vatican officials said about 7,000 security officers were being called up for the occasion.

Thousands streamed past the body today. The Vatican estimated that more than 500,000 have viewed the body since Friday. The pope died Thursday of a heart attack after a reign of only 34 days.

Vatican sources said that Pope John Paul would be sealed inside a cypress coffin before being carried from the bier in St. Peter's Basilica out to the square.

Following the Mass, the pontiff

will be carried back into the basilica and the coffin will be sealed into first a lead and then an oak casket. The total weight of the three caskets is more than 800 pounds.

John Paul will be the 147th pope buried in the grottoes beneath the basilica. Since the pontiff had no time during his short reign to consider his burial site, the College of Cardinals chose a site close to those of his immediate predecessors, John XXIII and Paul VI.

Italy Sweep Nets Seven

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to four years in the Turin trial of the Red Brigades leaders.

Another of the seven, Antonio Savino, 27, started shooting when two policemen tried to arrest him. All three were in the hospital yesterday with bullet wounds.

While a statement by Italian Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni called the Milan operation a "severe blow to the Red Brigades," it seemed to recognize that it would not necessarily cripple the organization.

Police Capacity Increases

"I am aware," said Mr. Rognoni, "of the long path that remains ahead . . . but this confirms the efforts that are being made to increase the state's capacity to prevent and suppress subversive violence."

"People can have faith in the police forces, which certainly do not deserve certain impatient and unjust criticisms."

Mr. Rognoni's predecessor, Francesco Cossiga, resigned the day after Mr. Moro's bullet-riddled body was found in May in the back of a car in central Rome.

Pressmen Vote To End Strike At N.Y. Post

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP) — Striking pressmen overwhelmingly ratified a new contract with the New York Post today, ending their union's eight-week walkout at the afternoon daily, a union official said.

However, it was not immediately clear whether the Post would be able to publish a Wednesday edition. Photographers who have a long-term contract with the Post had returned to their jobs before the pressmen took their vote.

The Post pressmen approved a contract that basically promised to match terms that the pressmen negotiated with The New York Times and the Daily News, both morning papers. The three dailies have been shut since Aug. 9.

More talks between pressmen and the News and the Times were set for tomorrow morning. The Post offer followed the wage pattern set in tentative agreements with the publishers at all three papers, adding \$68 to weekly pay over a three-year period dating back to March 31.

Such a raise at the Post would increase the base pay of reporters and photographers with two years' experience to \$525.

Saudi King Has Surgery in U.S.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3 (AP) — King Khalid of Saudi Arabia underwent surgery today at the Cleveland Clinic, where he had been having heart examinations since last Wednesday, the hospital said.

Details of the operation were not disclosed. The hospital gave no report on the condition of the king, who arrived here Wednesday with an entourage of 300 persons.

Neighbor Shot in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP) — Pauline Faure, 71, was ordered killed until yesterday for shooting Michel Sasson, 29, a neighbor, because he was making noise. Mr. Sasson was injured in the shooting.

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The pope will be placed in a marble sarcophagus covered by a heavy stone slab and adorned with four small ancient pillars.

The front of the sarcophagus will hold two 15th century marble bas-reliefs of flying angels and the tomb will bear only the inscription, Ioannes Paulus PP I, the pope's Latin name. The "PP" stands for supreme pastor.

The Vatican, wanting to spare smaller countries the heavy expense of sending delegations to Rome again, hinted that accredited ambassadors to the Holy See would do.

Vatican officials, who said some time ago that they are having trouble balancing the Vatican's operating budget, have not discussed the costs of Pope Paul VI's funeral and the installation of Pope John Paul. And they now are faced with another funeral and installation in less than two months.

Italian newspapers estimate that the transition from Pope Paul VI to Pope John Paul I cost as much as \$4.4 million. They said the Vatican probably would spend as much on Pope John Paul's funeral and the next conclave.

No Charges In S. Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

from the minister's office to interrogate prisoners only in rooms with barred windows. Mr. Tabalaza questioned in a fifth floor room with an open window. According to police testimony at the inquest he was left alone in the room after his interrogation and when police returned, they discovered he had jumped out of the window. They offered the explanation that he was trying to leap onto the roof of a building across the street — about 24 feet away.

A lawyer for the Tabalaza family, Wilfred Cooper, argued that two of the policemen, Philip de Jongh and Sgt. Philip Nel, had not told the court everything that had occurred between them and Mr. Tabalaza and that the youth's plunge was an attempt to escape from "what was happening, what had happened or what he feared would happen." Mr. Cooper said the two men were "morally and criminally responsible" for Mr. Tabalaza's death.

Maj. de Jongh and Sgt. Nel, as well as their superior, Col. Piet Goosen, were transferred from their posts to other positions by their superiors soon after Mr. Tabalaza's death, for their failure to comply with departmental regulations on conditions under which suspects should be questioned.

Col. Goosen also headed the police unit in whose custody Mr. Biko died and was a principal witness at the inquest into his death last November.

Botha Open To UN Plan

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month when the detailed version put forward by Mr. Waldheim contained features the South Africans considered inimical to their interest.

These were the provision for a 7,500-man UN peacekeeping force, more than twice the size South Africa previously had mentioned as the maximum acceptable; a 300-man UN police force, a unit not mentioned in the original plan accepted by Pretoria; and a transitional period of at least seven months before elections, instead of a vote and independence this year, as the original plan provided.

Mr. Botha's statement, an elaboration of remarks he made immediately after his election last week, indicates that the government still is open for an accommodation with the UN. However, diplomats here consider it highly unlikely that the December election will be called off, or deferred, since it would entail a visible backing-off by South Africa at a time when Mr. Botha is anxious to establish himself as a strong leader with the predominantly conservative Afrikaners, the dominant white group in the country's ruling minority.

Carlsberg Buys into SVG
COPENHAGEN, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — Carlsberg, the Danish brewery, has bought a major interest in the French company Societe Generale des Vins.

Between Police and Demonstrators

At Least 12 Are Killed in Iran Clashes

TEHRAN, Oct. 3 (AP) — Clashes between the police and anti-government demonstrators in western Iran killed at least 12 persons and injured many more, the Tehran newspaper Ettelaat reported today.

The report said the deaths occurred Sunday in demonstrations that turned into violence in the towns of Kermanshah, Hamadan, Zanjan, Rezaeyeh, Baneh, Dezful, Khorramabad and Dorood. Disturbances were also reported in four other towns, where demonstrators were injured, the report said. The number of injured was not given.

The report did not state why the demonstrations occurred. Since January, more than 1,000 persons have died in demonstrations by political and religious opponents of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Liberalization policies, such as granting greater freedom to women and land reforms, initiated in the predominantly Moslem country by the shah, have been opposed by conservative Moslems, while his political opposition seeks improved civil rights and government reforms.

Meanwhile, the official Pars news agency announced that several thousand employees of country's largest bank, the state-owned Mell

Bank, joined a nationwide three-day strike demanding higher wages. They join several thousand of employees and technicians of the Telecommunication Co. of Iran and employees of a state-owned firm, the Iran Insurance Co.

Strikers refused to return to work after receiving government assurances that steps will be taken to meet their demands.

One source at the strike head-

quarters said the government had told strikers that the government would put army and air force signal corps personnel in their posts if they failed to return to work.

The striking technicians are demanding a 100 percent increase in their salary while the government has agreed to only a 50 percent increase. The communications employees are among lowest-income civil service employees in Iran.

France, U.S. Said To Seek A Cease-Fire in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

largely of Syrian troops. The third stage of the plan would involve the use of a wholly Lebanese force, comprising Christian and Moslem soldiers, which would act as a buffer between the two sides.

Subdued Reaction

The French government was cool to Mr. Brzezinski's suggestions that it act as host to an international conference to settle the Lebanese conflict, the sources said. Mr. Brzezinski was exploring French reactions to President Carter's call for a meeting of interested Arab countries and Lebanese factions to negotiate an enforceable truce.

The sudden urgency in efforts to obtain a cease-fire reflected fears that the Lebanese fighting could jeopardize the Middle East negotiations, in which Egypt and Israel are moving toward a peace treaty.

However, French officials indicated that they would concentrate first on a cease-fire rather than a peace conference, for which they saw no "magic formula" yet. French officials are known to believe that France should avoid offending Syria and other hard-line Arab states, which oppose any international meeting on Lebanon while Syrian troops are trying to subdue the Maronite Christian militias.

The Syrians form the bulk of the 30,000-man Arab force sent to Lebanon to stop the civil war there. They normally are under the orders of President Sarkis, but took orders from Damascus during the last round of heavy shelling. Syrian officials have made no secret of their determination to extend their control over the Christian-populated areas.

Syrians Accused

Le Monde said in an editorial that the heavy fighting probably was a Syrian attempt to achieve domination before a peace conference or to suck Israel into a renewed Lebanese fray that might scuttle the Camp David accords.

However, Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said here yesterday that Israel would hesitate to intervene unless the Lebanese Christians faced genocide.

U.S.-French contacts accelerated this week after Damascus ignored direct diplomatic appeals during the weekend following President Carter's call for a Lebanese peace plan. As the fighting escalated, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad started a weeklong trip to East Germany and the Soviet Union.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud extended a visit in New York for UN consultations, meetings with the Syrian and Lebanese foreign ministers, and talks with Secretary of State Cyrus

Vance. Mr. de Guiringaud later appealed to Syria for an immediate cease-fire.

Mr. Vance had talks with Prince Faisal, the Saudi Arabian foreign minister, who arrived here today and met with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Brzezinski, briefing West European leaders about the Camp David talks and SALT prospects, went to Bonn for talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Minister of State Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, the country's ranking expert on Arab affairs. Mr. Brzezinski also is to brief British leaders in London, where he will be joined by Alfred Atherton, the U.S. undersecretary of state assigned to Arab-Israeli negotiations.

Senate Allows Carter to Rule On Ex-Im Loans

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPI) — The Senate reversed itself yesterday and decided to leave the blacklisting of countries for Export-Import Bank loans a matter of "quiet diplomacy" to be exercised by the president.

On Friday, the Senate adopted by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., which would have set up a formal procedure for ruling countries ineligible for such loans, for example because of their stands on terrorism, human rights, violation of the environment or other issues.

Under Sen. Stevenson's procedure, the president would draw up a list of ineligible countries. The list would be subject to congressional veto within 60 days. Then, unless amended at the president's initiative, it would stand for five years.

Yesterday, the Senate approved 45-35, another amendment backed by the administration, canceling Sen. Stevenson's proposal and leaving such matters to the president.

Power Failure Delays Chess Championship

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, Oct. 3 (AP) — The 29th game of the world chess championship match was postponed today after a power surge blew up a transformer outside Baguio's convention center, where the match is being played.

Champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi will resume their match Thursday night. The champion is leading the series 5 games to 3 and needs one more victory to keep the title.

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News Analysis

SALT-2 Might Not Slow Soviet Advance

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT) — The basic question arising from the Soviet move toward a SALT-2 agreement is whether a new pact, in addition to the SALT-1 agreement, will reduce the number of Soviet nuclear warheads and missiles, or whether it will merely freeze the status quo.

President Carter said last week that "if the Soviets are forthcoming and cooperative and are willing to compromise some of their positions, we will have a settlement."

This is a very big "if" indeed. In the last five years, the Soviet strategic forces have moved well ahead of the United States in the throwweight of their MIRVs (multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles) and in equivalent megatonnage of destructive power.

Soviet ICBM Advantage
The Russians also maintain a lead in the number of ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles), although the U.S. retains the advantage in the number of warheads available.

Another important Soviet trend toward greater missile accuracy, which the U.S. has had a significant advantage in, is the development of the SS-20 missile. Under this system, the missile steers itself to the target. The expectation is that accuracy can be measured in terms of feet, not miles.

Many civilian and military experts in Western Europe believe that the Russians want to establish superiority rather than parity. They doubt that the Russians will be willing to compromise significantly in the negotiations.

A limitation on the number of missiles and bombers under SALT-2, a West German expert said, would have little effect on the true nuclear strength ratio if the Russians continue to improve the accuracy of their missiles and the throwweight of their MIRVs.

While U.S. strategic nuclear programs cannot be accurately described as standing still, it is true that the main emphasis is on improvement of existing ICBMs, SLBMs (submarine-launched ballistic missiles) and bombers. New systems for deployment in the next decade have been funded but their development is slow.

President Carter has disparaged the mobile MX missile that Air Force specialists believe is the answer to the greater accuracy of Soviet missiles against U.S. silos.

The size of the U.S. nuclear force has not changed: 550 Minuteman-3 ICBMs, each with three MIRVs, 450 Minuteman-2 and 54 Titan-2 missiles armed with single warheads.

The Navy deploys 31 Poseidon submarines armed with 496 missiles each with 10 to 14 MIRVs and 10 Polaris boats carrying 160 missiles with three MIRVs.

The Air Force has made improvements in its 432 nuclear bombers, and it plans to adapt about 120 B-52 aircraft to carry Cruise missiles. The B-52 bombers were first deployed in 1959. Mr. Carter canceled plans for production of a modern bomber, the B-1.

Balance in Question
The improvements made in missiles and bombers are important. The question raised is whether, under any SALT-2 agreement, they will balance comparable Soviet improvements.

The MX-12-A MIRV warhead and the NS-20 guidance system will give U.S. ICBMs greater accuracy. U.S. ICBMs by 1980 will have a significantly greater ability to destroy hardened targets. So, of course, will comparable Soviet weapons.

The major U.S. improvement is likely to develop in the naval nuclear force. Construction of the first four Trident class submarines has begun although the building program has been delayed. These are to be armed with C-4 Trident-1 missiles with a range of 4,000 nautical miles. Each Trident submarine will carry 24 missile tubes.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that, when operational next year, the C-4 armed with eight 100-kiloton warheads will almost double the effective range of the Navy's SLBMs and greatly increase their accuracy.

A second generation SLBM for the Tridents is in the first stages of development. This D-5 missile will have a range of 6,000 nautical miles and will be armed with up to 14 150-kiloton MK-500 Evader maneuverable warheads which also are in the early phase of development.

have far greater accuracy than the first generation of Soviet missiles. Soviet SLBM strength now stands at 1,015 missiles in 90 submarines, compared with 656 U.S. missiles.

The Soviet strategic nuclear force consists of 756 combat aircraft. The most important of these are the Backfires armed with a new air-to-surface missile. Intelligence services differ on the strength of the Backfire force. Some put it as high as 100 aircraft operational; others say no more than 50. There is general agreement, however, that Backfire production is about 25 planes a year.

The Russians insist that the Backfire is not a strategic weapon although it has a maximum range of 5,500 miles and, with aerial refueling, could attack targets in the United States and return to Europe.

The U.S. strategic services, however, regard the weapon as part of the Soviet strategic nuclear armory and believe that it should be included in a SALT-2 pact.

Retaliatory Capability
The current optimistic view is that enough U.S. nuclear weapons would survive a first strike and be able to deliver a devastating second strike attack.

An analysis by the Congressional Budget Office, published earlier this year, indicates that "even after receiving a massive, surprise Soviet nuclear attack aimed at destroying U.S. nuclear forces, at least 120 U.S. bombers, 17 Poseidon submarines and 700 land-based ICBMs would survive."

This means that the United States would have about 5,000 nuclear weapons after absorbing the Soviet strike. The analysis assumed that 1,000 weapons would be held in reserve and the remainder launched against the Soviet Union.

This retaliatory strike would kill between 20 million and 95 million persons, depending on the effectiveness of Soviet civil defense efforts.

Improvement in Soviet nuclear technology, the report said, may in the next decade appreciably reduce the number of U.S. nuclear weapons surviving the Soviet first strike.

Investia Cites Improvement
MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — Izvestia tonight issued the most positive assessment of Soviet-U.S. relations to appear in Moscow for months — a clear reaction to progress in SALT negotiations.

In an article by its Washington correspondent, Melior Sturma, the Kremlin organ said that signs of a more sober mood were making themselves increasingly felt "and the voice of reason is sounding more and more loudly" in the U.S. capital.

Deployment of the SS-20, the first two stages of the SS-16, has already begun as a mobile MRBM (medium range ballistic missile). This missile, armed with three 150-kiloton warheads has an estimated maximum range of 3,000 to 4,000 miles.

The Russians also are reported to be developing a new "family" of ICBMs, possibly for deployment late in the next decade. These will



Rescuers carry the body of a victim from the tank complex.

House-Carter Clash Near On Water Appropriations

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP) — Last-minute attempts to avoid a confrontation between Congress and President Carter over controversial water projects have broken down, and a vote to override the president's promised veto of a \$10 billion public-works appropriations bill will immediately follow the veto. The House has scheduled such action for as early as tomorrow.

Negotiations never centered on whether the bill would be vetoed — Mr. Carter has been adamant about that — but House leaders wanted to see a compromise. After the president's anticipated veto, the bill could have been sent back to the Appropriations Committee and a new one drafted without a vote either to sustain or override the veto.

House and Senate leaders feel strongly, and have so warned Mr. Carter, that bitterness over the veto may affect a House vote on the president's energy bill, scheduled for Oct. 13. Sources say there are still about 80 House members undecided on the energy bill.

House Majority Leader James Wright, D-Tex., has told Mr. Carter that if he wins and the veto is sustained, he may in fact lose, because Western-state members, most affected by the water projects in contention, might feel it necessary to vote against the administration on energy "to show that they aren't the president's lackeys."

Mr. Carter rejected the advice, saying that he did not believe House members would take their anger out on something as important to the nation as the energy bill. The president called the water-projects bill "pork-barrel" legislation, saying it was inflationary and "fiscally irresponsible." The administration says the bill would cost taxpayers \$1.8 billion more than the president's program, which calls for 26 fully funded new water projects.

The White House is angry about 27 new projects that Congress added this year, and that all 53 would receive only one fiscal year's seed money — the traditional way of funding public works projects.

Polish Chief Delays Trip
WARSAW, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Communist Party leader Edward Gierek is suffering from influenza and has delayed an official visit to Bulgaria due to start today, it was reported. A new date for the visit has not been set.

Explosions Rip Refinery In Denver, at Least 4 Die

DENVER, Oct. 3 (AP) — A series of explosions shattered a Continental Oil Co. refinery today, killing at least 4 persons and injuring at least 11, police said.

Flames rose over the storage tanks of the refinery northeast of Denver in Commerce City. Several of the injured were in serious or critical condition, and a Continental spokesman said that damage could total \$5 million to \$10 million.

Robert Alexander, Continental's manager at the refinery complex, said that the first explosion — heard throughout the Denver metropolitan area — was touched off by leaking fumes. He said that the source of the ignition was "not known."

After the explosions, the Adams County sheriff's department said that it received a call from a man who said that he was a Continental employee and had placed a bomb near a storage tank. The Denver bomb squad was sent into the refinery area to investigate, but police said that no bomb was found.

Mr. Alexander said that 13 men were working in the refinery when the blast occurred, at least 9 of them in the area of the explosion. Some of the workers said that they had noted fumes in the area before the blast, he said.

An hour and a half after the first blast, authorities began to evacuate the area surrounding the plant boundaries. Police at a roadblock two blocks south of the plant said that a chlorine storage tank had been blown up in the last series of explosions.

Two hours after the first blast, the flames had subsided in the plant area. Firemen sent streams of water onto the main blaze, but brilliant orange flames continued to burst occasionally over the refinery structures.

The area resembled a war scene, with hissing flames, chunks of

Bonn Relaxes Charter Rules

BONN, Oct. 3 (AP) — In a boost for West German tourist travel to the United States and Canada, the West German transport ministry announced yesterday that it has relaxed restrictions on group charter flights to North America.

The required advance booking period has been reduced from 45 to 30 days, flights can now be arranged for groups of 20 instead of 40 members and tourists will be required to stay a minimum of six days instead of the previous 10.

Prices remain unchanged at, for instance, 807 marks (about \$400) for a flight to New York from Frankfurt.

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Moscow Reacts Sharply

Turkey Expected to Allow Reopening of U.S. Bases

By Joseph Lawton

ISTANBUL, Oct. 3 (WP) — The Turkish government is expected to give final approval tomorrow to the reopening of U.S. radar installations that monitor military movements in the Soviet Union.

The anticipated reactivation of the bases, closed three years ago by the Turks in retaliation to the U.S. arms embargo, has already brought a strongly worded reaction from the Soviet Union.

"There are strategic and tactical nuclear weapons deployed on these bases. This fact alone sufficiently proves that they constitute a threat to world peace," Radio Moscow said Sunday.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit said, however, that he does not expect the reopening of the bases to damage permanently Turkey's recently improved ties with its Soviet neighbor.

He has pledged to restrict the use

of the U.S. installations "to the strengthening of East-West detente," or monitoring disarmament agreements between the two superpowers.

Turkey's National Security Council, composed of government and military leaders, yesterday approved the reopening of four U.S. installations — three electronic surveillance stations at Belasi, near Ankara; Sinop, on the Black Sea coast; and Diyarbakir, near the Syrian border, and a U.S. Sixth Fleet navigational aid station on the Aegean coast — which were closed in July, 1975.

The council, however, recommended that Turkish officers be put in command of the bases to insure their operation according to conditions still to be negotiated between Turkish and U.S. officials.

Also still to be decided is the fate of 22 other U.S. military bases in Turkey.



LANDSLIDE WRECKS HOUSES — At least 20 houses, most valued at more than \$130,000, were destroyed Monday in Laguna Beach, Calif., by a landslide of unexplained cause. No earthquakes were reported in the area, and no rain had fallen. No injuries were reported, but about 260 persons were evacuated. Damage was expected to exceed \$2 million.

Blunt Language to Labor Party

Callaghan Warns of Inflation Weapons

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 3 (WP) — Prime Minister James Callaghan today

told a labor movement that has rejected wage curbs that his government will use every weapon it commands to stifle inflation.

The prime minister openly voiced his regret that he had failed to persuade the unions to accept a fourth year of voluntary pay restraint. But the government, he said, has "an inescapable responsibility to keep down inflation in the interests of the whole of the people of this country."

If wage demands threaten to push inflation over 10 percent again, Mr. Callaghan warned, he will squeeze the supply of money and curb government spending.

Both these orthodox measures, the Labor prime minister said, would restrict the wages which employers could afford to pay and the jobs they could offer.

Blunt Language

This was strikingly blunt and conservative language for the annual conference of the Labor Party, which is being held at Blackpool.

Yesterday, the conference voted 2 to 1 against Mr. Callaghan's proposed pay increase limit of 5 percent.

Big, bloc votes from the unions dominated the count.

At a time when the United States is about to embark on similar pay guidelines in the face of AFL-CIO

opposition, Mr. Callaghan readily acknowledged that the device would not work in Britain without union assent.

"We've failed this year," he said grimly. "The government's failed. We haven't got it."

The prime minister's central theme was that modern governments have been made responsible for high employment and a minimum of social welfare. To achieve both, wages cannot be omitted from the calculation.

Power to Disrupt

At the same time, "society today is so organized that every individual group almost has the power to disrupt it," he said, citing unions in railroads, coal mining and electricity as examples.

Someone, he contended, this power must be reconciled with the other demands on government.

Yesterday's vote, he implied, was a step backward.

The prime minister made it clear that he has not abandoned his pay policy, twice insisting that it was still part of his anti-inflation arsenal and vastly to be preferred to deflation. But whether he will now use the government's powers to punish employers who settle above 5 percent is far from certain.

He urged union leaders to discuss the dilemma with him, and a meeting is expected soon at 10 Downing St.

At the end, Mr. Callaghan won a standing ovation. One of the first to jump to his feet was Moss Evans, head of the Transport Workers, who singlehandedly cast 1 million of the 4 million votes recorded yesterday against wage curbs.

Whatever happens to pay, Mr. Callaghan is determined to minimize friction with the unions, his chief political allies, especially with an election about six months away.

Election Date

The prime minister also tried to insure that his minority government will survive until he is ready to set an election date. For that, he needs the support of about a dozen minor party legislators.

Today, he made a bid for 14, the Scottish and Welsh nationalists. He promised to hold referenda on institutions bringing some self-government to Scotland and Wales as soon as a new voting list has been

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Dies in Protest of Envoys' Lifestyle

Woman Burns Self in Geneva

GENEVA, Oct. 3 (AP) — An Australian woman burned herself to death yesterday in front of the European headquarters of the United Nations here, leaving a note criticizing UN delegates for their "luxurious life," authorities said.

Australian Consul Ken Cowland said that the victim was Lynette Phillips, 24, of South Wales, who was deported from Britain Sept. 26 after Scotland Yard got a tip that she was going to burn herself to death outside the Home Office in London that day.

In Sydney, the Morning Herald reported that it received a note from the woman while she was in London, saying she planned to take her life Sept. 26.

"This action of self-immolation is my own choosing and planned in secrecy. It grew from . . . an inner need to do something to help stop the criminality of our exploited lives on earth" and "to arouse the consciousness amongst all good-wishing people," the newspaper quoted her as saying.

One British newspaper said Miss Phillips had given thousands of dollars to the Indian religious sect Ananda Marga, some of whose members have attacked Indian representatives around the world to protest the jailing of their leader.

The Sydney newspaper said a spokesman for the sect confirmed that Miss Phillips was a member but said she had not contributed money to the group.

The newspaper quoted her



Lynette Phillips

mother, Mrs. Millie Phillips, as saying earlier that her daughter "was not the most well-balanced of people and had a slim hold on reality."

The woman sat down on the lawn in front of the Palace of Nations and set fire to herself last night. Two photographers were present, one having been told there would be a demonstration and the other a friend who stopped to chat.

"We were just about to cross the street along the palace grounds to talk to her when all of a sudden she was burning like a torch," said Yannik Muller. "It was horrible. She never even cried. There was a sound out of her. The whole thing lasted only a few minutes."

Among several notes Miss Phillips left, one read, "The United Nations holds the lives and hopes of billions in its decisions, but the delegates prefer a luxurious life in their human responsibilities."

The note was headed "Progressive Utilization Theory" and "PROUT, PROUT is the political wing of the Ananda Marga sect."

Ex-GI, LSD Guinea Pig, Brings Suit Against U.S.

By Kenneth Brederneir

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP) — A black former private first class whom the Army has admitted dosing with LSD 17 years ago without his knowledge sued the federal government and 31 past and present officials yesterday for \$10 million in damages.

The serviceman, James Thornwell, 41 and jobless, charged in a suit filed in U.S. District Court here that the Army's administration of the hallucinogenic drug to him in Orleans, France, in June 1961 has left him "a social and emotional cripple, chronically and painfully isolated and withdrawn from the normal experiences of life in human society."

Mr. Thornwell, who lives in Oakland, Calif., also alleged in his suit that he was "continuously subjected to a battery of brutal and unlawful interrogation techniques" before he was given the drug. The Army last year said that at the time it was conducting an investigation into allegations that Mr. Thornwell had stolen classified documents.

Abuses Specified

Mr. Thornwell charged that the interrogation techniques included "severe forms of physical and sensory deprivation as well as beating and verbal abuse." The suit said he was confined alone in a "small chamber, his isolation broken only by periods of interrogation." At the same time, the suit claimed, reading materials were taken away from him, food and drink were withheld for "extended periods," he was not permitted to sleep and he was forced to urinate and defecate in his isolation chamber.

He was questioned, the suit charged, for periods of up to 70 hours at a time, his face being "slapped and splashed with water, to keep him awake."

In addition, Mr. Thornwell said he "was humiliated and degraded

by a steady stream of verbal abuse, including racial slurs and accusations of sexual impropriety."

Army Test of LSD

The drugging of Mr. Thornwell was part of an Army program known as "Project Chatter," which was designed to test the efficacy of LSD in interrogations. The Army released documents to the plaintiff's attorney last year indicating that 16 foreign nationals and Mr. Thornwell, the only American, received LSD in the program.

Mr. Thornwell said in his suit that he once was "a stable, healthy, highly motivated and productive individual" who had graduated first in his high school class. But he said that since being given the LSD, he had "suffered and continues to suffer from serious mental illness and psychiatric disorders and severe physical pain."

The officials sued include a variety of past and present Pentagon, Army, health and intelligence officials.

Bhutto Backers Seized in Lahore

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Oct. 3 (AP) — Forty-two persons were arrested as of last night following clashes between the police and supporters of deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, officials said today. The arrests were made in Lahore, 180 kilometers southeast of Islamabad.

Mr. Bhutto is facing a death sentence after being convicted of conspiring and ordering the murder of a political opponent in 1974. He has appealed his sentence.

The agitation by members of his party was aimed at a showdown with the government to force the former prime minister's release.

U.S. Regulation at Issue

Worker's Right to Refuse Unsafe Job Is Questioned

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (WP) — On Nov. 21, 1974, winds up to 23 miles an hour began to blow on iron workers who were connecting structural steel on a power plant skeleton in Carrollton, Ga.

"Let's go to the ground," Jimmy Simpson told the four men in his crew. "It's too windy." They came down from a height of about 50 feet, finding that another crew had preceded them.

A foreman told Mr. Simpson to go back up or lose his job. "You go back up or you get your money," Mr. Simpson recalls being told. He said that he alone was given such an ultimatum.

He was 22, married, a father. He had given up trying to make a living as a farmer in Owensboro, Ky. He was being paid \$7.25 an hour.

Even without strong winds, or icy steel, the work was dangerous. A friend had been killed one day while working on the skeleton with him.

Mr. Simpson turned in his badge and hard hat, collected his money from the Daniel Construction Co., which is based in Jacksonville, Fla., and, three years after he had left, he returned to farming.

Supreme Court Attention

He was surprised to learn recently that his dismissal has brought to the Supreme Court for the first time this question: Does the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 empower the Labor Department to prohibit retaliation against workers for refusing "to perform particular tasks believed to present an immediate danger to life or limb?"

The department knows of few

cases like Mr. Simpson's. In fiscal year 1977, after investigation showed a large number of complaints to be unsubstantiated, it knew of about 70 workers who were justified in complaining that they had been fired or otherwise penalized for refusing to do tasks that would have put them in imminent peril. Department sources suspect that the 70 cases were just the tip of the iceberg.

The problem in the construction industry may be particularly acute because pressures to meet deadlines or incur financial penalties must sometimes tempt contractors to disregard unsafe conditions. Solicitor General Wade McCree Jr. said in a petition filed in the court.

The issue arises from a department regulation intended to implement a section of the law saying, "No person shall discharge or in any manner discriminate against any employee who exercises any right afforded by this act."

No Congressional intent The regulation says that, as a general matter, nothing in the legislative history shows a congressional intent to give employees a right to walk off the job because of potential unsafe conditions at the workplace.

This generalization is qualified, however, for the employee who is confronted with what Mr. McCree calls the cruel choice between his safety and his job. If he "refuses in good faith to expose himself to the dangerous condition," the regulation says, "he would be protected against subsequent discrimination."

The rule adds, "The conditions . . . must be of such a nature that a reasonable person . . . would conclude that there is a real danger . . . and that there is insufficient time, due to the urgency of the situation, to eliminate the danger through resort to regular statutory enforcement channels."

In the case of Mr. Simpson, U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Henderson Jr. dismissed the complaint brought by the secretary of labor.

The law did not authorize the regulation, Judge Henderson said. He ruled that Congress provided an exclusive method for a worker who claims an imminent danger exists: He can request the department to make an immediate inspection.

Rejecting arguments that such a remedy may be inadequate, Judge

Henderson said that a court can not "expand or rewrite legislation passed by Congress."

Last November, a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed him. Judge Charles Clark wrote that "the regulation is invalid because it is beyond the secretary's grant of authority." Moreover, he said, its effect would be to give employees a power to stop a business from operating — a power the Congress entrusted solely to the courts.

However, the dissenter in the decision, Judge John Wisdom, saw the regulation "as an essential part of the employee enforcement envisioned by Congress."

The effect of the ruling "is to force an anti-social dilemma on workers who face an imminent danger . . . and have no immediate relief available but to stop working in an unsafe place," Judge Wisdom wrote. The regulation "one of the other rights . . . to safe conditions implicit in the entire law," he said.

In the government petition for review of the appellate decision, Solicitor General McCree termed it "self-evident that conceding workers a right to refuse work in perilous conditions . . . would create an additional incentive to correct safety hazards." He said it is most important that workers have "limited right to self-help . . . deal with extreme situations in which the administrative and judicial processes are too slow."

The appeals court not only defeated the goal of safe employees in such cases, but also ended a finding conclusive reason to counter to the law's purpose of assuring safe working conditions, Mr. McCree said.

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festyle

Japanese Fight Gangsters By Nonviolent Ostracism

By William Chapman

OSAKA, Japan, Oct. 3 (WP) — When they first moved into Yoshi-Kamura's neighborhood of a big industrial city, the gangsters caused no trouble and an unusual calm prevailed.

They decorated their house with a gang symbol, showing that they were affiliated with the Yamaguchi-Gumi, Japan's most feared criminal syndicate, but for a month there were no incidents.

Then the gangsters made a mistake. They refused to pay their bill for a neighborhood restaurant and they refused to pay the clerk who came to collect the bill.

That set Mr. Kamamura to work. He organized a group of neighbors, complete with balloons and placards, that they could use to protest the gangsters' behavior.

At the past the gangsters' house, thousands of stickers were posted on the walls, demanding that the gangsters leave the neighborhood.

The gangsters tried to hit where it hurts most. Japanese gangs have been deeply involved in theater and nightclub life, so in Kobe the city was induced to close public auditoriums to show that had gang connections.

When one major gang tried to arrange a large gathering, the local government and news media pressured them out. The gang arranged to hold the meeting in Seoul, South Korea, but police there also were induced to clamp down. Finally, the gang settled for a quiet little meeting in southern Japan.

Another gang planned an ostentatious pilgrimage to the famous Kimpira temple on the island of Shikoku. The citizens responded by closing all the bars and shops, leaving no place for the gangsters to celebrate after their religious observance.

Solar Dimmer — The sun is partially eclipsed by the moon over Tokyo Monday, providing astronomers and others an opportunity to observe this rare phenomenon.

Social Ostracism

Their strongest tactic is public ostracism, a form of social ostracism that has roots deep in Japanese culture. In Japan, even hoodlums must abide the respect of the well-to-do.

The anti-gang movements have been going on for years, ever since the great gang wars of the 1960s, and recently the National Police Agency embraced the movements as an important part of police work. Police call it the "isolation" since being in the "isolation" of the public.

Raisuke Miyawaki, director of the NPA's detective bureau, said the isolation policy often succeeds in destroying gang influence without violence.

"We are seeking to create a society in which gangsters cannot breathe," he said in a recent interview.

A new round of gang wars has given citizens cause for alarm this year. In Kyoto, the boss of the Yamaguchi-Gumi, Kazuo Taoka, was shot and wounded in a restaurant, and his followers and his two personal police both began manhunt for his last night assassin, a member of a rival gang.

Between the police and the gangsters, the police found him first, his arms of a rival gang. The police found him first, his arms of a rival gang.

The police found him first, his arms of a rival gang.

Secret Admission

Their internecine warfare is often brutal. This week one mobster's body was found in a wooded area, and during the month the hands missing. Another gangster confessed to killing the man in a gang feud and then throwing his severed hands into a vat of hot noodle soup which was later sold in a Tokyo street stall, the police said.

Rooting out gangsters has been hard because many citizens have secretly admired them as later-day Robin Hoods who give help and jobs to lower-class outcasts and because many are employed by reputable businessmen to collect bad debts. Nevertheless, the police say, in the last 15 years the number of gangsters has been cut in half.

The gangsters themselves are cautious in staid Japan. They dress in flashy suits and drive big American cars, an ostentation that sets them apart. They proudly post their gang symbols above doorways and many cover their bodies with

Police Role

The police role in such movements is considerable. They advise citizen groups on tactics and promise to protect — with 24-hour guards, if necessary — anyone who feels that cooperation with authorities might invite gang retaliation. Under a special Osaka law, one threatening word by a hoodlum is punishable by a jail term.

Tomoko Nakahata got into the fight against gangs when she discovered she had rented an office to members of a small gang involved in gambling and prostitution in Sakai, an Osaka suburb.

She suddenly became the target of citizens who were angry that she had rented — unknowingly — to gangsters. So she organized neighborhood protest marches and told her unwanted tenants she would sue to break their lease on the ground that they had violated a clause requiring friendly relations with neighbors.

The case had a distinctly Japanese conclusion. Detectives approached the gang leaders and convinced them that they would lose the suit and be humiliated. Rather than lose face, the gang dissolved.

1,505 Suspects Arrested

TOKYO, Oct. 3 (UPI) — The police today reported the arrest of 1,505 suspects in a nationwide crackdown on organized crime. They said they seized 49 pistols and handguns and 3,560 grams of stimulants and marijuana worth about \$3.3 million.

Among those arrested for various charges, including assault, intimidation and violation of gun control laws, were 50 leaders of gangster organizations.

The police, meanwhile, reported the arrest of a gang leader of Osaka wanted in connection with an attempted murder of a rival leader in July.

Yoshiyuki Yoshida, 35-year-old leader of the Dai-Nippon seigi-dan — Great Japan Justice Society — was alleged to have ordered his follower, Kiyoshi Narumi, to kill Kazuo Taoka, leader of the Yamaguchi-Gumi, in Osaka in August.

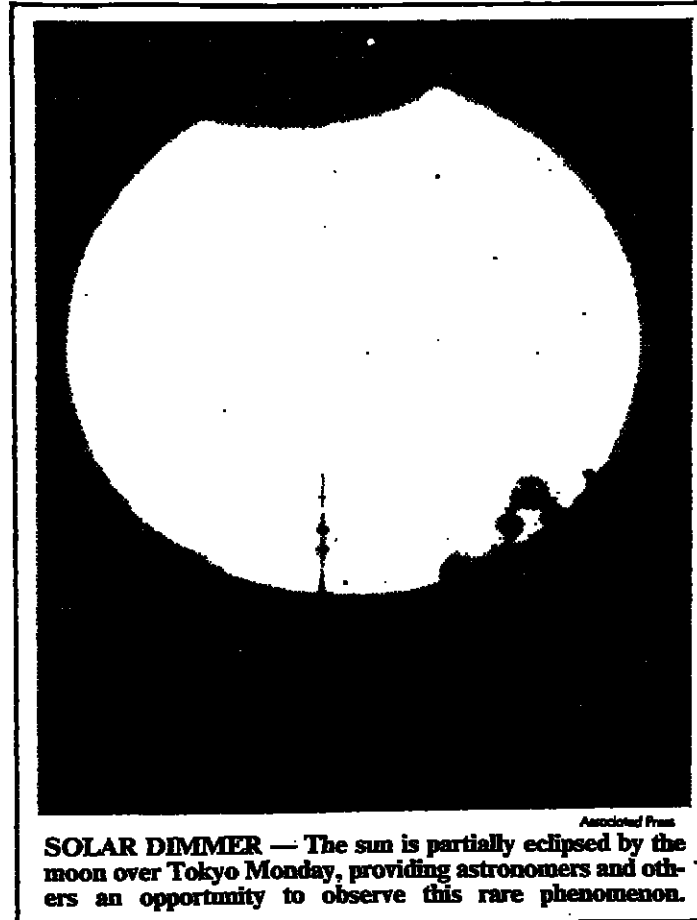
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SOLAR DIMMER — The sun is partially eclipsed by the moon over Tokyo Monday, providing astronomers and others an opportunity to observe this rare phenomenon.

Russia Lags Behind U.S. In Fusion Energy Effort

By Thomas O'Toole

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (WP) — After a quick start and a secure hold on first place for most of the last 10 years, the Soviet Union's attempt to harness the nuclear fusion power of the hydrogen bomb is lagging and possibly even foundering.

No longer are the Russians at the head of the race to see which country will first demonstrate and then produce power from fusion. The Soviet Union is now behind the United States and will almost certainly stay there for at least the next 10 years.

Touring U.S. journalists who visited the Kurchatov Institute on the western edge of Moscow last week were told in no uncertain terms that the Soviet program to tame the power of fusion is almost at a standstill. The Soviet Tokamak machine here at the institute has achieved temperatures no higher than 13 million degrees, far less than the 60 million degrees reached last summer at the Tokamak at Princeton University and light years cooler than the 100 million degrees scientists say will demonstrate fusion.

French, Soviet Accord

PARIS, Oct. 3 (Reuters) — France and the Soviet Union today signed an agreement for research and technological cooperation in nuclear fast-breeder reactors, the Soviet deputy premier, Vladimir Kirillin, said.

Historically, Chile has held the

Magic Mark

A program is under way to double the temperatures achieved here at the T-10 Tokamak machine to 26 million degrees, but it will go no hotter than that and will not do it any earlier than 1983. By that time, a bigger Tokamak than the one already in place will be operating at Princeton and may have reached the magic mark of 100 million degrees.

To achieve fusion, scientists say it is necessary to confine gas of a certain density and heated to 100 million degrees for pulses of a duration of at least one second.

"We will not exceed the Princeton temperatures, even with our new machine," Boris Kadomtsev, director of the Plasma Physics Division of the institute, said. "We expect the first demonstration of fusion power to come from Princeton."

Temperatures of at least 60 million and as much as 80 million degrees were reached repeatedly at Princeton in July. One way the Princeton Tokamak, which is roughly the Russian word for "doughnut-shaped machine," achieved its record temperature was to superheat the deuterium gas confined by huge magnets with neutral subatomic particles striking the gas at fantastic speeds.

Particle 'Guns'

The Soviet Tokamak does not possess the neutral particle "gun" used at Princeton and developed at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. In 1983, the Soviet Union plans to heat deuterium gas using short wave radio beams, an elegant method that will heat the gas to its anticipated 26 million degrees but no higher than that.

The Soviet Union also has little experience with the superconducting magnets of the kind used routinely at Princeton to contain the superheated gas (called plasma) and keep it from touching the walls of the Tokamak.

The first use of large superconducting magnets will be in the new T-10-M device that will start up in 1983 at the institute, which is named for one of the fathers of the Soviet atomic bomb, Igor Kurchatov, who died in 1960.

The United States was not always in such a commanding lead in the race to extract electricity from the heat of a controlled thermonuclear explosion. The Tokamak at Princeton was derived from a Russian idea. It was the Soviet Union that first conceived of the doughnut shape for a machine to confine the enormous heats produced when hydrogen atoms fuse themselves together.

How did the United States manage to pass the Soviet Union in fusion? Money is one reason. The U.S. program has been enlarged over the last five years while the Soviet program has appeared to shrink. Western observers think that the Kremlin money managers shifted funds from the Soviet effort to support other energy research that promises to have a quicker payoff.

Over Islands Near Cape Horn

Chile-Argentina Dispute Grows

By David Belnap

SANTIAGO, Oct. 3 — Where the South American continent tapers down to bleak, volcanic Cape Horn and where the Atlantic and Pacific collide in some of the world's stormiest seas, neighboring Argentina and Chile are shouldering each other belligerently — and war could erupt.

The two are engaged in a dispute over a group of islands where the wind never ceases and over a surrounding stretch of ocean considered strategically valuable and potentially rich in undersea oil.

Military-ruled Argentina is increasingly adamant that military-ruled Chile shall not have a foothold in the Atlantic. And rising animosity has created public tension in both nations.

Argentina has carried out civil defense exercises in some of its southern cities and those located near its western frontier with Chile, and it has held mobilization drills for reservists.

When an estimated 200 Argentine soldiers on maneuvers strayed across the Chilean frontier in the far south last month, their officers apologized. But the incident drew banner headlines in Santiago, and many Chileans believe the crossing was deliberate.

Recalled to Duty

Argentina has recalled to active duty some specialist reserve officers. Many other reservists have been notified of the posts to which they will be assigned in event of war. Argentina has also speeded up the pace of military procurement and built emergency fuel depots.

High officers of Argentina's armed forces have spoken of the dispute in rhetoric that is interpreted in Chile as openly belligerent.

A new, broader recruiting and conscription law decreed by the Chilean junta was seen in Argentina as a preparation for war.

News reports, denied here, that Chile hoped to buy surplus fighter planes from India drew headlines in Argentina. So did the promotion of Chile's three senior army generals to the rank of lieutenant general. The promotions were officially described as purely ceremonial.

The questioning by police of Chilean journalists covering stories in southern Argentina has been given extensive news coverage in Santiago.

Historically, Chile has held the

islands at issue, many of them uninhabited, in the area called the Hammer. They lie east of Cape Horn and south of the Beagle Channel, which is between the Strait of Magellan to the north and Drake Passage to the south.

A special arbitration court ruled that Chile is entitled to the islands. Under the 200-mile doctrine, Chile claims maritime jurisdiction east and south of the islands.

Argentina disputes Chilean jurisdiction over the sea east of the Cape Horn meridian, an imaginary line extending due north and south of the cape, and over those islands lying wholly east of that line.

Seismic Tests

No test wells for oil have been drilled in the disputed sector, but seismic tests have been made. Both countries operate oil and gas wells on the island of Tierra del Fuego and on the mainland north and west of the Magellan Strait.

A neutral diplomat said recently: "No country is going to relinquish claim to an area that might one day yield oil, no matter how far down the road that possibility may seem today."

Both countries consider the region strategic because of its command of sea lanes that would become vital if anything should happen to the Panama Canal.

Negotiators representing Chile and Argentina have met periodically since early this year, seeking a settlement. Despite official optimism in both countries, there has been no evidence of progress in the talks, which are scheduled to end Nov. 2.

Previous efforts to settle the dispute failed. In 1971, the countries ratified an accord to submit the Beagle question to arbitration by the British Crown, assisted by a special tribunal selected by the disputants from among members of the World Court.

After six years of hearings, including a visit to the disputed region, the tribunal drew a boundary line in the eastern Beagle Channel that generally sustains the Chilean position. The disputed islands of Picton, Lennox and Nueva were awarded to Chile. Queen Elizabeth ratified the award.

By terms of the arbitration accord, the Crown's decision was unappealable, and the tribunal gave both countries nine months to comply with its decision.

Early this year, shortly before the nine months ended, Argentina issued a declaration of nullity, rejecting the award.

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MEMBER OF ABECOR

'Proposition 14'

The British Labor Party has rejected its own government's proposal to limit wage increases to 5 per cent this year. So Prime Minister Callaghan, after postponing the general elections indefinitely, must now do the same with his fight against inflation. The pressure on the Labor party itself quite obviously comes from the unions; admittedly there can always be an argument about the effect of wages on inflation and vice versa; there can always be dispute over whether a wage increase which does not match price increases is equitable or efficient. But the main point is that the British Labor Party will run in the next elections as the British labor unions — to no one's surprise, probably, but to Mr. Callaghan's perplexity and to complicate Britain's economic difficulties.

This, of course, is not a British problem alone. Within the United States there are vast middle-class waves stirring, started by that quake in the California fault — Proposition 13. The victory of this proposition in California was essentially a victory for the property owners who resented the inflationary growth of local taxes. But it is already exerting pressure on national politicians to limit national taxation, and this promises to be a principal issue in the 1980 presidential campaign. But the income tax is rather remotely housed in the federal Treasury and the first battles over taxation have been local.

Like Mr. Callaghan's effort to limit wage increases, the Proposition 13 movement affects wages first. It causes reductions in the numbers and limits on the salaries of community workers, even though many supporters of the proposition say that the ceiling it would place on local expenditures should only affect governmental extravagance. But somehow, such ceilings, whether placed by a state proposition as in California or by local officials as in many cities and towns across the United States, do seem to hit first and hardest on the wages of the workers.

That, no doubt, is the reason why some quarter of a million U.S. children, in seven states, have been affected by strikes or threats of strikes by their teachers — what

might be called Proposition 14. The teachers are organized, and while it is usually illegal for them to withhold their services in a strike, they can and do upset educational programs in many communities when unsatisfied with their pay or working conditions. The old days, when working for the government, whether as teacher or garbage man, was considered to bring enough security to compensate for low wages, are gone. And with modern, complex administrative systems, it is no longer possible to improvise working forces when faced with a strike.

So the union and the strike, or the possibility of one, constitute very powerful forces in today's advanced economies. They can contest the decisions of a prime minister, or offer a Proposition 14 to meet Proposition 13. Strikes do not always achieve their goals, especially when their illegality can be combated by fines and imprisonment. But at least, in their own simplistic context, they can offer counter-arguments to simplistic efforts to combat inflation.

Proposition 13 offered such an argument. It did not attempt to balance off services against legitimate tax resources, which is what every government at every level should seek to do. Rather, it stated those tax resources arbitrarily, and produced serious effects in limiting services and what those who supplied such services might reasonably expect. And much the same may be said of "guidelines" intended to prevent wages or prices from contributing to inflation when many other forces — money supply, cost of imported raw materials or fuels — are also at work.

In sum, the relationship between government and the costs and quality of living is far more complex than either political parties or unions are willing to acknowledge — and perhaps more complex than the state of the economic art can presently reduce to practical programs. The propositions on both sides are too simple; the effects are too drastic, to allow communities, local or national, to escape into them.

World Bank and World's Poor

The purpose of economic development in the poorest regions of the world is not to be found in the rows of statistics on production and trade. It lies in the opportunity to improve the chances that new-born infants will survive, that they will go to school and learn to read, that they will live longer than their parents, that they will spend those years in communities more hopeful than the slums now growing uncontrollably around the tropical cities. The World Bank's annual meeting, held here last week, is an occasion for taking stock of conditions among the rich and the poor. The bank itself, as the major conduit of development capital from north to south, has also become the leading source of reliable comparative information on subjects reaching far beyond finance.

By the end of this century, if things continue on their present course, there will be 600 million people around the world living in absolute poverty, at the edge of survival. That forecast was offered by the president of the bank, Robert McNamara, as an indicator of need. Taken by itself, the number raises a certain danger that Americans will respond by merely throwing up their hands at the impossibility of doing anything at all about need on such a scale. But Mr. McNamara was making the opposite point: Things are demonstrably changing and improving in most of the poor countries. By the bank's count, about 800 million people — just under two-fifths of the total populations — are now living in absolute poverty in those countries. If the number drops to 600 million over the next generation, it will mean that the proportion has fallen to less than one-fifth. If so much can be accomplished with the present rather modest amounts of aid and government-backed lending, does that not become an urgent argument for doing more?

There are some three dozen countries — India and Indonesia are the largest among them — in which economic output per capita is less than \$250 a year. Out of every 1,000 babies born there, 122 die before their first

birthday. That's eight times the rate in the United States. But it's down from the 1960 rate of 144. Life expectancy there is about 44 years (compared with 73 currently in the United States), but that's up from 36 years in 1960. Also since 1960, literacy in these countries has almost doubled; one out of every four persons now can read, and among young children half are going to school. Only one out of 12 goes on to high school, but 15 years ago it was one out of 50. One family out of every four now has access to a safe water supply.

But the savage arithmetic of population growth continues as usual. Although death rates are down significantly in those parts of the world, birth rates are not. There has been substantial improvement in several big countries, but there's no general pattern. Nearly half of this population is under the age of 15. The proportion living in the cities is still low — about one out of every eight people — but it's rising fast. Food production per capita in those poorest countries is a little lower now than it was a decade ago.

Over the turbulent years from 1970 to 1975 — the years of oil crisis and crop failure — it was generally the middle range of developing countries whose economies expanded most rapidly. The rich industrial economies proved more vulnerable and did less well. But it was the poorest countries whose economic growth rates were lowest of all in those years.

Those countries need two things, above all else, from the industrial world. They need access to markets, and that access is reduced every time a country like the United States puts quotas and restrictions on its imports of their products. They also need capital. That is why the World Bank is now asking its sponsors and donors, the governments of the rich countries, to increase its lending capacity. In relation to the size of its own growing economy, the United States is now contributing just half as much as it did in 1960.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Iran: Money Is Not Enough

The events in Iran demonstrate that large oil revenues can be a problem and even a curse for a developing country if not utilized properly, and secondly that the shah's modernization policy is meeting with opposition from reactionary Islamic fundamentalists, as is the case elsewhere.

All this has led to disaffection which, since

the censorship does not extend to the mosques, has found its nucleus among the mullahs. But the cry of "back to the Prophet" is not much practical help. Modern medicine has led to immense increases in Third World populations, and these people have to be fed. This calls for modern production methods, know-how and modern infrastructure. Somehow, a happy medium has to be found.

— From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

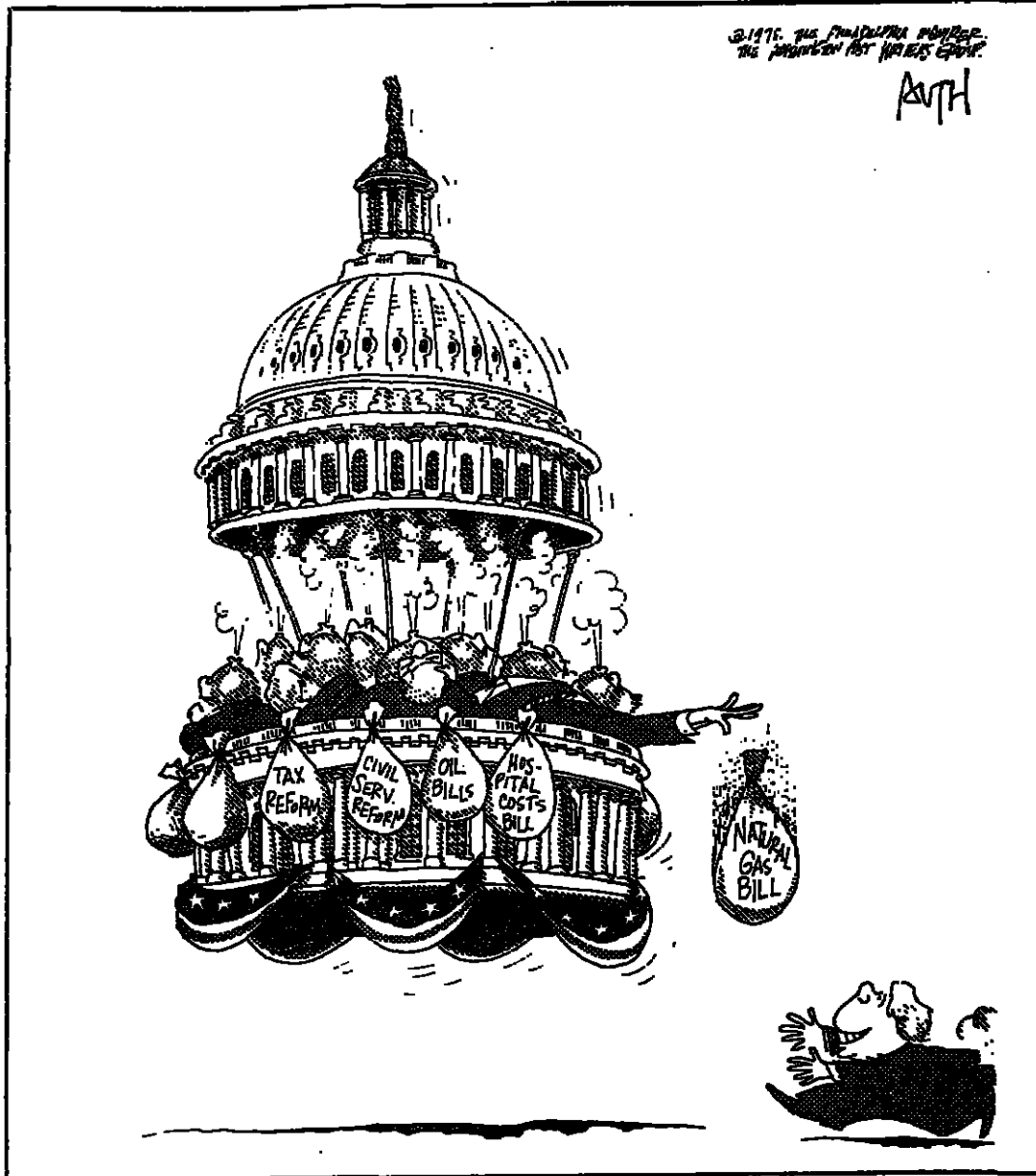
October 4, 1903

LONDON — The question of the moment is: May we trust in the readiness of the British naval service? Will it fail when put to the supreme test as did the army in the Boer War? That army had not the faintest idea of what regular warfare was like, and the reflection of this want of knowledge was apparent when it took the field. The navy, too, has had no experience for more than a century of the "real thing," and in that century hump and canvas have given place to steam and electricity. So far the fleet is an untried weapon; and this is a disquieting thought.

Fifty Years Ago

October 4, 1928

NEW YORK — Mae West was taken to jail last night after finishing a performance of her Broadway hit, "Diamond Lil." At night court she met the reason for this unexpected curtain call: the cast from the opening night of "The Pleasure Man" was at night court too, charged with appearing in an immoral performance. Miss West is the author of "Pleasure Man," whose main character is said to make Don Juan appear a one-woman man by comparison. The play deals with sex perversion, and its title was changed from "The Drag" after that was found offensive.



Carter's New Image

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Suddenly Jimmy Carter is looking good and not just because of his smashing success at the summit. Perhaps not in modern history has so spectacular an achievement so quickly redeemed a president whose standing had been so low; only Richard Nixon's "opening to China" comes to mind in comparison, and Mr. Nixon in his first term never slipped as far down in the polls as Mr. Carter did before Camp David.

But look at what else is happening.

In Congress, House and Senate conferees have agreed on a Civil Service reform bill that gives the White House most of what it wanted. Natural gas legislation, however, has at last been agreed upon. A separate Department of Education is about to be approved in the Senate and sent on to the House. All these measures honor major Carter campaign pledges.

World Scene

On the world scene, Carter has followed the Camp David accord with another striking initiative — his call for an international conference to resolve, if possible, the three-year-old Lebanese civil war. Such a conference would be a logical outgrowth of the long steps toward a Middle East peace taken at Camp David, as well as a natural product of the newly established Carter leadership.

Here at home, Carter moved quickly to get the striking railway clerks back to work for a cooling-off period. And at his latest news conference he spoke more forcefully than usual about his intent to control inflation and against what he called "the age-old policy of pork-barrel allocations" by Congress. And whether or not holding down federal spending is as much the key to holding down inflation as Carter insists, there can be little doubt that politically the public is with him in his intention to wield his veto forcefully against excess spending.

Conceivably, Carter might not suffer much even from a veto of such a popular measure as the bill to provide tuition tax credits to parents of college students. Such a step taken in the face of popular opinion would tend to re-enforce the best thing Mr. Carter now has going for him — a renewed public sense of him as a forceful and courageous leader able to rise above the usual precautions and maneuvers of politics to fight for what he believes in. That is his real gain from the summit and other recent victories, and an unpopular veto might well do more to enhance it than a tame acquiescence in a popular measure he is known to oppose.

Next Hurdle

Similarly, in the next big hurdle he faces, Carter's political interest would be better served by an unpopular but tough stance than by a soft approach. That will come in October, when he announces his new proposals for coping with rising wages and prices — a necessity upon which holding down the fed-

eral deficit will not have much immediate impact.

The president already has made it clear that he will not impose federal controls on wages and prices. But results have made it equally clear that the present voluntary system is not getting the job done. Polls show that the public wants inflation checked and would be willing to accept controls to get results. Hence, the tougher action Carter takes, the better politically as well as economically.

And it's reasonable to suppose that even businessmen and labor leaders, no matter how much they may chafe at any kind of federal interference in prices and wages, would be (a) relieved that he did not actually order controls, and (b) pleased at his determination to deal with inflation.

Carter also indicated at his news conference that he would be turning his attention to the SALT talks with the Soviet Union — another matter of highest-level importance that will strongly challenge his leadership. No conceivable SALT agreement with the Soviet Union is going to be palatable to hawks in the Senate, many of whom are leaders in the president's own party; whether the Russians and the Senate will accept the same SALT agreement is a real question. And almost any SALT agreement will be pictured by plausible spokesmen as endangering national security, if not as an actual sell-out to the Russians.

Facing these prospects, Mr.

Carter's best bet is not to flinch, to go ahead with an agreement that in his judgment is in the national interest, then to fight for it tenaciously — including taking his case to a public that basically favors nuclear arms limitation, so long as it does not endanger national security. After all, the Panama Canal treaties once seemed impossible to pass, and no one believed much could be accomplished at Camp David.

Whatever happened, Mr. Carter would once again have shown himself a leader willing to stand up for what he believes in, whatever the odds. A President with that reputation hardly needs any other.

for Sen. Bob Griffin, R-Mich.,

U.S. Inflation: Options

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Three days after the Camp David summit, the president's economic advisers served up to him a set of supposedly unified recommendations on inflation. But the consensus fell apart in the Oval Office, and Mr. Carter ordered his advisers to present him with a new set of options papers.

Last Friday the options were sent back to the White House for the decision by Mr. Carter. The president is now confronting critical choices in four major areas.

The first choice involves guidelines for wages and prices. The new element in the administration

stance on inflation is that virtually all the president's advisers believe that wage and price increases need to be curtailed by specific, numerical guidelines.

Most of the advisers believe that 7 percent is the right limit for annual wage increases; and 5.75 percent the right figure for annual price increases. But at least one senior adviser is against any guidelines on the grounds they won't work. Another favors a higher ceiling for wage increases on the grounds that 7 percent lags too far below the rise in cost of living.

The second critical choice turns on sanctions. The president has sworn off direct wage and price controls. He has also decided not to force his way by using strained interpretations of emergency legislation.

But if the guidelines are to have any force at all they must be accompanied by sanctions against those who do not play by the rules. Since wages will be the chief victim of the guidelines themselves, the sanctions, as a matter of fairness, go against business.

The president's advisers have pretty much decided that procurement — the giving and withholding of government contracts — represents the most effective form of punishment. But within that framework, detailed issues remain in doubt.

It is not clear whether companies ought to be made to accept the principle of guidelines before bidding for contracts, or only be held responsible when they are caught in a violation. Nor whether the guidelines ought to overrule existing contracts. Nor whether exceptions should be made in cases where cost-of-living increases have been written into existing contracts.

A third area for critical decision involves the programs of the federal government. Just as labor will accept sacrifices only if business follows suit, business will do its part only if it sees the government leading the way. Many government ac-

tions — from sugar legislation to protection against competition — are included.

But the centerpiece is the federal budget. The budget for fiscal 1980 points toward a deficit of well over \$30 billion. Most of those concerned with social programs, and the budgetary process itself, would like to hold at that figure. The anti-inflationary hawks want the president to cut the programmed deficit to well below \$30 billion.

A fourth choice centers around an administrator for the new program. Running the anti-inflation effort is a very big deal. It includes investigating companies and unions, negotiating with them, and applying general rules to a broad range of price and wage decisions.

The job can only be done by a person of varsity caliber who is given high prominence and applies his full-time efforts to fighting inflation. If only because they are too much occupied otherwise, and too little in harmony personally, neither Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal nor trade negotiator Robert Strauss can do the job well. Somebody new must be added.

The importance of making the right choice in the inflation area can hardly be exaggerated. Inflation itself is bad enough. The current rate, roughly 7 percent, means that prices double every dozen years.

Far worse is the impact on expectations. Businessmen do not invest. Holders of surplus dollars try to move into other currencies or gold. Voters panic into approving Proposition 13-type tax cuts which help the haves at the expense of the have-nots.

All these considerations ride on the president's decisions. In the past he has been able to waffle on inflation without paying a heavy cost except in lost time. But now the issue is No. 1. If he waffles again he will buy the kind of trouble that will even wipe out the glow of Camp David.

Letters

Disenchanted

Re: David Broder's "Disenchanted Americans" (Herald Tribune, Sept. 21).

After reading again and again about U.S. disenchantment with elected leadership, I wonder if the time is coming when people who bother to vote will take a harder look at the system instead of constantly complaining about poor leadership.

The question should not be what the system is going wrong, except in a few developed nations, but what is being taken away. It is in no statistic from Washington. I suggest that people, rich or poor, do not want the rules of money to decide their rather short span of life-style. Perhaps people would rather rekindle the human side of togetherness that still may escape the shredder now feeding on individual cells before getting terminal indigestion in Washington.

I'm not holding my breath for any government official to say: We need you in the United States in exchange for a person who is making \$90,000 a year selling fans to the Eskimos, because we are losing people who care.

Someday, citizens, in just one state of the 50 now united in red tape, may send all the heads back to Washington after careful collective organization and decision on clear, unambiguous, and attainable human priorities. Forget the leadership and work on the system.

JAMES CARTER DOUGLAS, Herlev, Denmark.

not get the 1 million Palestinians back to the "promised land" without an entry visa from someone.

In the meantime, Lebanon, which you state must "make peace with itself," has a goodly portion of the displaced Palestinians assimilated in their population.

Add to that the strike force of the visiting Syrians and it becomes obvious that only the symptoms were treated at Camp David but the malady lingers with nobody apparently willing to treat it.

W. BALLIN, Rolle, Switzerland.

V-2 Rockets

Re: Japanese Code, World War II (Herald Tribune, Sept. 14); Mr. O'Toole errs when stating that Japanese Ambassador Oshima gave the Allies in September, 1943, the first indication of where to look in Germany for the V-2 rockets.

By then the first raid against Peenemuende had already taken place: on Aug. 17-18, 1943, when 597 heavies of RAF Bomber Command dropped 1,912 tons of bombs there at the cost of 41 in their number.

ROGER ANTHOINE, Geneva.

Defending Big John

Re: A. Shean's snide attack on James Reston's comments on John Connally as 1980 presidential timber (Letters, Sept. 21). I suggest the former jump from the rocky beaches at Cannes right into the blue Mediterranean. Maybe the Sixth Fleet will pick him up.

Big John served the U.S. Navy's ships and planes in war and later as its secretary in peace. If that's not enough, then let A. Shean swim on to Texas for a look at Big John as a governor, lawyer and businessman. I'm still with Little Jimmy, but let's not pick on Big John with malice and darn little thought.

PICKETT LUMKIN, London.

Kissinger as Catnip For the Republicans

By David S. Broder

NEW YORK — A few of the well-barbered gentlemen and some of the lacquered ladies in the top-floor suite of the Americana Hotel the other night may have come to see and be seen by Perry Duryea, the Republican candidate for governor of New York. Duryea was the beneficiary of their \$1,000 checks and political gifts always like the recipient to know to whom he is indebted.

Some in the crowd may have wished for a few minutes' conversation and perhaps a photo with former President Gerald R. Ford, who was the guest of honor at the reception. He was busy receiving the affection most of those present feel for him.

But the unquestioned star of the evening — the one of whom the turned-out ladies were asking their escorts, "Can you introduce me to him?" — was the little man who was hardest to see in the crowded cocktail party, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

'Only One'

"He's the only one who could have pulled these people out," said one veteran Republican politician. "His name on the invitation is what made this thing go."

Kissinger is catnip in New York politics these days, and his prospective bid for the Empire State's Senate seat is — to put it kindly — a good deal more mesmerizing to the state's Republican politicians than is the stumbling effort to Assembly Minority Leader Duryea to convert Democratic Gov. Hugh Carey's unpopularity into a GOP victory this fall.

A former Ford White House aide, who had paid his way into the suite, was telling anyone who would listen about his experience on a short stroll with Kissinger through Manhattan a couple weeks earlier.

"It was like being with Muhammad Ali," he said, still awed by the experience. "Everyone we passed recognized him, waved at him. People in passing cabs rolled down their windows to shout hello. They were even leaning out of windows in the office buildings, pointing at him."

Star Quality

Exaggerated or not, there is no question that Kissinger has a star quality that is conspicuously lacking in most others on the political circuit. And he is converting it to practical purposes by raising funds for GOP candidates all across the country.

Indeed, in Ford's home state of Michigan, a Kissinger appearance for Sen. Bob Griffin, R-Mich.,

raised more money for the Griffin campaign than did Ford's own appearance a week later.

Kissinger's explanation is that he is helping those senators who helped him when he was secretary of state. But he does not disguise the fact that this year's fund-raising is also a way of making a transition from his old world of diplomacy to what he hopes will be his new world of elective politics.

The job he has his eye on is that of senator from New York. The term of Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., will be up in 1980. Javits will be 76 then, but he has given no indication that he will not seek a fifth term. Kissinger says he would not oppose Javits, but there are plenty of New York Republicans who see Kissinger putting the same move on Javits today as he did on another New Yorker, William F. Rogers, when he wanted Rogers' job as secretary of state.

"He's a very single-minded person," said one New York Republican, who admits that, inured as he is to politicians, he finds Kissinger's flattery and attention beguiling.

Mismatch?

Kissinger is not the only one eyeing the Javits seat. Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., the Buffalo pro football quarterback-turned-tax-cut-advocate, who is also much in demand on the national GOP circuit this year, would like to be senator, if he is not running for president in 1980.

A Kemp-Kissinger contest sounds like an intellectual mismatch, but politically, it could be nothing but a great piece of entertainment.

The only question some people ask about Kissinger's candidacy is whether he will be satisfied for long to be a mere senator. Already such journalistic admirers as Time magazine's Hugh Sidey are raising the question of amending the Constitution to allow a naturalized U.S. citizen like Kissinger to be elected president.

Kissinger has never shown much patience for apprenticeship. Even at this early stage of his political maneuvering, he likes shortcuts. As the cocktail party was breaking up the other night, with most of the guests headed downstairs to endure another three hours of music and speechmaking at the Duryea dinner, host Henry and his lady were spotted heading out the door. "See you downstairs," someone shouted. "Not me," said Kissinger, leaving for a private dinner with the West German foreign minister. That kind of politeness to be a senator — at the very least.

Cambodia Begins to Emerge From Diplomatic Shell

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Oct. 3 (WP) — Cambodia's revolutionary government, reviled in the West for alleged mass killings and threatened by a huge Vietnamese Army, has begun to emerge from its diplomatic shell in a desperate bid for survival.

The mysterious, xenophobic Communist leaders who took power in Phnom Penh in 1975 have moved to normalize relations with their non-Communist neighbors, sought economic aid from Japan and appealed to the thousands of Cambodians who have fled abroad to return and help rebuild the country.

President Carter has labeled Phnom Penh the world's worst violator of human rights, and Britain took the reports of Cambodian atrocities to the UN Human Rights Commission, leading to a Cambodian reply that British citizens only enjoyed the right to be slaves, thieves, prostitutes or unemployed.

Cambodia's now well-traveled deputy premier, Ieng Sary, has completed a highly publicized appearance at the nonaligned conference in Belgrade and is expected to travel next month to one of Asia's most pro-Western nations, the Philippines, sources in Manila said.

Limited Resources

"They are definitely coming out of their shell," said an Indochina expert here. "The Cambodians don't have much pull, they have very limited resources and not a very good reputation, so they seem to be coming to realize they need as many friends as they can get."

Yet another sign of the regime's effort is seen in the public appearance of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, once king and afterward the head of state. There had been reports that Prince Sihanouk, 56, was dead. He lived for a long time in Peking, then returned to Phnom Penh where he was said to be under house arrest. Recently he was seen at a banquet.

Observers believe that the

prince's reappearance may be an attempt to arouse patriotism and boost the morale of the army in the war with Vietnam.

Whether any of this activity will help the Phnom Penh leadership stave off severe economic difficulties and a combined invasion and insurgency organized by their former ally, Vietnam, remains to be seen.

The secretive Cambodian Communist Party clique led by Premier Pol Pot is already the target of an insurgency movement of disenchanted Cambodian Communists organized by Hanoi in Cambodia's Krau region in the northeast, where Vietnamese troops also are awaiting the end of the rainy season. Pol Pot may be even more vulnerable to intrigue by officials close to him who see a way to oust him and please Cambodia's No. 1 ally, China.

Much of Cambodia's renewed diplomatic activity seems to be the result of tutoring from Peking, which has won much international praise and support through its own diplomatic revival in recent years.

Refugee Reports

When the pro-American Cambodian government collapsed in 1975, the Pol Pot group moved Cambodian city dwellers out into the countryside. It imposed a primitive, barter economy and a political purge that, according to refugee accounts, brought hundreds of thousands of deaths by murder, disease and starvation.

This left Phnom Penh with few friends in the world besides China, which saw a need to stymie efforts to turn Cambodia into a client state of Vietnam, and of China's arch rival, the Soviet Union.

For a long period little was heard from Cambodia on the international scene. Diplomats from Phnom Penh usually traveled only to Peking. But in the last year, as their border conflict with Vietnam has exploded into full-scale war, the Cambodians have begun to seek help almost frantically from other

quarters in apparent hopes of showing the Vietnamese they are not dealing with a weak international outcast.

Ieng Sary, who is responsible for foreign affairs, visited Thailand in July to work out an agreement that would end violent incidents along the Thai border and allow Phnom Penh to concentrate on the real war with the thousands of Vietnamese troops already reported inside Cambodia. The Cambodian official lamely referred to bloody Cambodian killings of Thai villagers as "misunderstandings." Such incidents seem to have been curtailed recently.

Rice Barter Sought

Agreements were reached to normalize relations with Malaysia and Indonesia. An official Singapore delegation visited Phnom Penh and signed an agreement in May restoring economic and trade ties as well as sea transportation and telephone links. Cambodia is seeking a barter exchange of rice for manufactured goods. Ieng Sary also sought aid in Tokyo, although without any immediate success.

China, North Korea, Cuba, Albania, Yugoslavia, Laos, Romania and Egypt have embassies in Phnom Penh, although the ambassadors of Yugoslavia, Romania and Egypt reside in Peking. Japan's ambassador to Peking is also accredited to Phnom Penh, although the Japanese have no diplomatic staff inside Cambodia. Cambodia has embassies in China, North Korea and Laos but appears to have neither the funds nor the trained diplomats to staff much more than that.

Perhaps the country's most serious international diplomatic problem remains the worldwide outcry generated by reports from Cambodian refugees of mass torture and executions.

Lately, the Phnom Penh government's efforts to improve its international reputation have been more sophisticated. It has used Vietnam's invasion of its territory to good advantage, inviting friendly

correspondents, such as two reporters from pro-Peking newspapers in Hong Kong, to see small Cambodian units bravely fending off the Vietnamese onslaughts.

According to Phnom Penh radio, the premier has invited all Cambodians living abroad, including those who fled to return home "without fear." He said Cambodian exiles remain abroad because "they have been fooled by our enemies."

"If they want to return, no matter who they are, we will give them a cordial reception," he said. More than 16,000 Cambodian refugees are living in Thailand and tens of

thousands have been resettled in France, the United States and Australia.

Many diplomatic observers here are betting, however, that the present Phnom Penh government, or at least the small group around Pol Pot, will not be able to withstand general dissatisfaction within the country and the expected new attack by Vietnam.

At least as serious is the insurgency led by Cambodians, many of them part of a purged pro-Hanoi faction in the Cambodian party, in the northeastern sections of the country now occupied by the Vietnamese.



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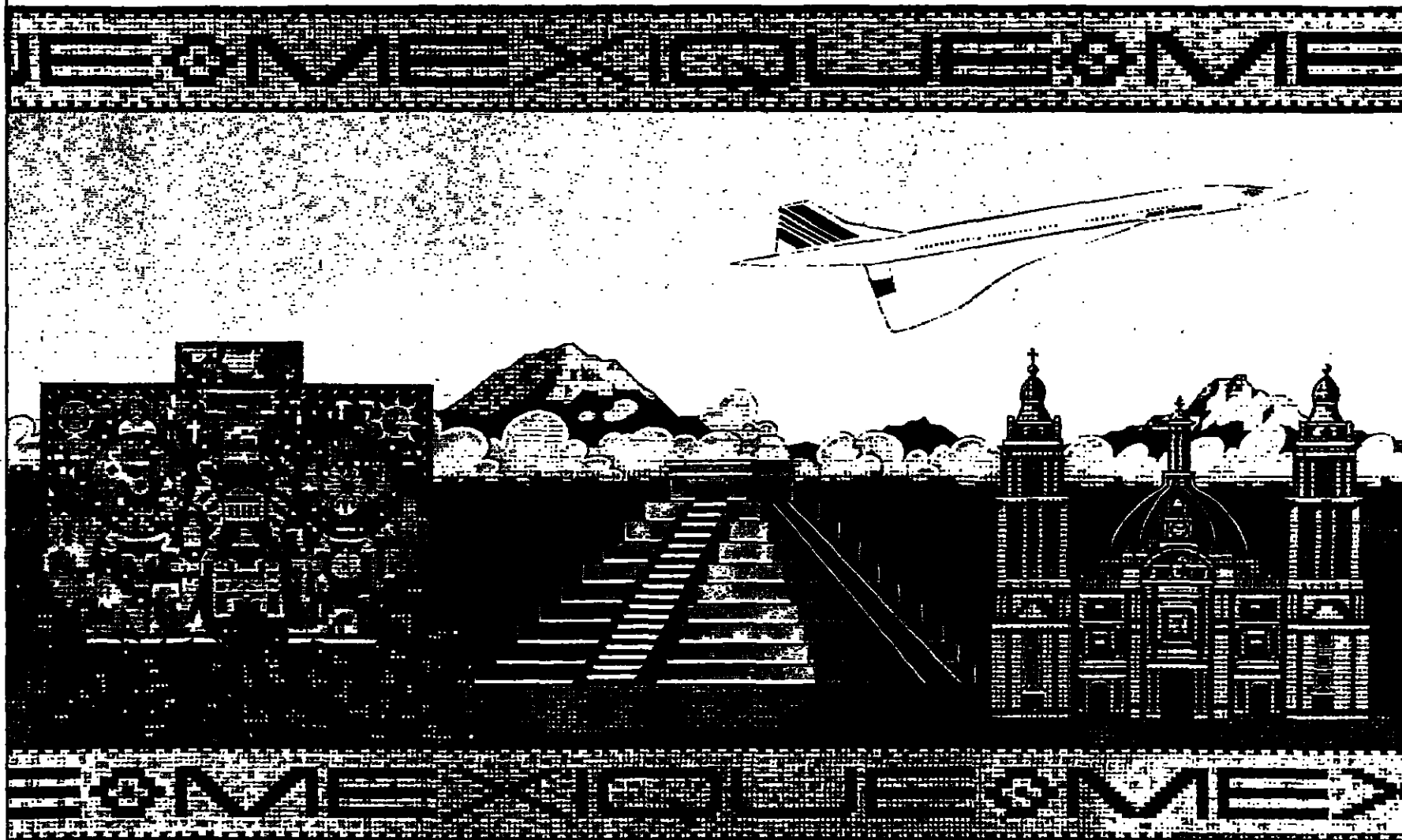
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Residents of Chaiyaphum, Thailand, pedal through flooded streets to higher ground as rains battered Thailand and Vietnam. Officials predicted that Bangkok would be flooded soon.

Heavy Losses, Millions of People Affected

Vietnam Appeals for Crisis Flood Relief

HONG KONG, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Vietnam, suffering from the worst floods in 35 years, today appealed for emergency relief from "all countries and international organizations."

"Heavy losses will affect both production and the people's life for a long time," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "Emergency aid is

40,000 Chinese

May Go Abroad

HONG KONG, Oct. 3 (AP) — China plans to send 40,000 students abroad, including 500 to West Germany, as part of its modernization program, a leading German banker who visited China said today.

Helmut Haesgen, chairman of Dresdner Bank and president of the European Confederation of Banks, who arrived here from China yesterday, said that these students would study both in universities and with major corporations.

He said the Chinese need farm machinery, help in industry, and perhaps with their national defense.

badly needed now for 2.7 million people over a six-month period."

The official told a Hanoi news conference, broadcast by the Vietnam news agency: "We are relying chiefly on our own efforts, but as the flood damage is too heavy, we call for emergency relief from all countries and international organizations."

The Vietnamese have been using hand pumps and scoops to save what they can of the rice crop, the mainstay of their diet.

But with the country threatened by new floods from tropical storms and unseasonal rains, the news agency described the flooding in the Mekong Delta as "the worst in 35 years, affecting millions of people."

There was no mention of casualties, but the spokesman said that since Aug. 20, many localities have been inundated with from 24 to 32 inches, "causing extensive waterlogging and heavy crop losses."

The latest account said 2.3 million acres of crop lands were submerged in the north and south, 887,500 acres were destroyed by insects, 2.8 million tons of rice were lost and 4.5 million people have been affected, with about 3 million requiring emergency relief.

Vietnamese officials estimate that 550,000 homes have been submerged or washed away, and that losses in domestic animals and cattle ranged from 10 to 20 percent.

After an official account of the internal efforts to combat the floods, the spokesman said, "both zones of Vietnam are suffering enormous damage."

He appealed for rice, wheat, flour, corn, meat, canned fish, cooking oil, sugar, clothing, roofing materials, powdered nutrients for children, kerosene, medicine, rice, bean and vegetable seeds, fertilizer, insecticide and diesel oil.

"Due to recent heavy rains in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, the Tien and Han rivers — the two main tributaries of the Mekong — again threaten to swell," the agency said.

Columbia Forms Arts Exchange Plan With China

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Columbia University has announced the formation of an arts exchange program with China and the creation of a Center for United States-People's Republic of China Arts Exchange at Columbia's School of the Arts.

The university said this week that the center would begin operations this fall by negotiating an exchange of materials for reference, research and teaching, including music scores, recordings, publications and art works.

"In following months, exchange programs for teachers, scholars and performers will be developed," the announcement said. "Eventually the center's scope will be broadened to literature, and beyond the performing and creative arts to musicology and art history." The announcement said that initial funding for the project was provided by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and other foundations.

Chou Wen-chung, professor of music at Columbia, was named the first director of the center.

Schuyler Chapin, dean of the School of the Arts, said the program "will allow both Americans and Chinese to become acquainted with developments in the arts from which they have been isolated for more than 20 years."

Birth-Control Device Is Tested, Claimed Acceptable to Catholics

BOSTON, Oct. 3 (UPI) — Two Boston-area researchers have submitted for federal officials' scrutiny a birth-control device that the researchers say is effective and will be acceptable to the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Howard Kossak of Harvard Medical School and Louis Kopto of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have asked the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to approve further tests as a step toward getting marketing approval.

The device is called an "Ovutimer" and they say that it could be acceptable to the church as a birth-control device because it only verifies a woman's menstrual cycle and does not use contraceptive chemicals or hormones.

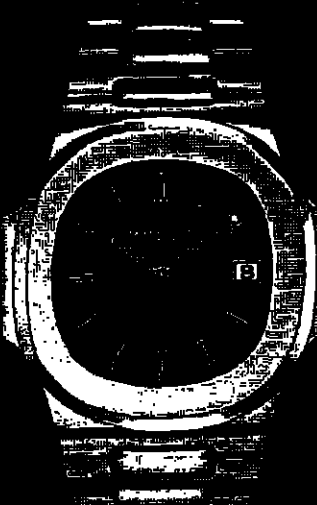
The key to the effectiveness is the fluidity of a woman's cervical mucus, which correlates with periods when she is most fertile and least fertile, the developers say. The two researchers say that the device can determine within a day when a woman is most fertile.

Dr. Kossak said that when the mucus is thick it provides a natural barrier to the penetration of sperm, and when the mucus is thin it signals that the woman is fertile.

The FDA by law must approve marketing of birth-control devices and is studying the results of 18 months of field-testing of the device in the United States and Israel.

The FDA must approve further tests before considering whether to allow the device on the market, but the developers say they hope it can be marketed in a year or so.

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Paris Movies

'Straight Time' Has Pre-Cagney Flavor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 3 (IHT) — "Straight Time" (at the George V and the Cluny Ecolies in English) is in danger of being dubbed an *anti-Hoffman* by some well-meaning Parisian reviewer. In other words, it is another uninspired movie holding Dustin Hoffman as its trump card.

Hoffman's post-"Graduate" career has brought him widely varied assignments. He has been the cocky guttersnipe of "Midnight Cowboy," the French felon of the interminable "Papillon," a Washington news-shark swimmer in Watergate and a two-faced half-breed at Custer's Last Stand. He has been most competent in impersonating Lenny Bruce and most absurd in "Marathon Man," in which he chased Sir Laurence Olivier, pre-

tending to be an old Nazi dentist, around the Central Park reservoir.

In "Straight Time" he has a routine and ill-fitting role, that of a released jailbird who, prevented from going straight, goes back to armed robbery, a hackneyed transaction that causes one to wish he had never been liberated. This bandit also obtains an innocent sweetheart so devoted that she would follow him into crime, though he gallantly deters her. The excessive sentimentality of the script is a throwback to the distant past. As it is common for gangsters' molls to betray their men to the police, the cinema abandoned that form of maudlin love interest long ago. The authors of the present scenario have pushed the hands of the clock back to the pre-James Cagney era.

Hoffman, more suited to comedy than to romance, has a part too

young for him and as a mixed up bad boy exudes the discomforting embarrassment of a 17-year-old kept in short pants. He is too mature for cops-and-robbers games of this sort and is now ready for promotion to be at least an underworld "brain." It is reassuring that we shall see him next as an inquiring reporter in "Agatha," a supposed glimpse at the private affairs of Agatha Christie.

Theresa Russell does well as the burglar's wide-eyed helpmate, but "Straight Time" is a bit of very old time.

"Girl Friends" (at the Elysees Lincoln, the Quintette and the PLM St. Jacques in English) is fresh, funny and feminist. Simply, engagingly and adroitly told, it relates the experiences of a young New York girl, an amateur photographer trying to break into the professional field, when her apartment-mate marries and she must go it alone. Lost and bewildered without a confidante, she stumbles along, entering halfheartedly into a casual love affair that proves unsatisfactory — at least at first. Her visits to her friend's country home only augment her depression, for the husband resents her presence and she senses her exclusion.

It is the common practice of comic screen writers to assemble a repertoire of jokes and gags and then fit them to more or less appropriate dummies. The approach here is inventively reversed. The characters have been shrewdly devised so that one remembers them after the jokes are over. What might in clumsier hands be burlesque moves into the realm of genuine comedy, human and humorous.

Melanie Mayron, who plays the lonely young lady, would never stand a chance in a Hollywood beauty contest. Respected, myopic and dumpy, she has none of the requirements for an orthodox movie starlet. But she has something else: she is an exceptionally persuasive performer, droll, wistful and winning. Her companions, due to perceptive writing and treatment, have like reality, seeming to have stepped from life rather than from the movie-lot dressing room.

Eli Wallach, the only "name" in the cast, has a cameo role as a



Dustin Hoffman plays cops-and-robbers in his latest film, "Straight Time," now in Paris.

fatherly rabbi who at one point is seized with unfatherly passion, an amusing grace note to the proceedings. The film's "author" is Claudia Weill, the daughter of the late composer, Kurt Weill. In making her cinematic debut, Miss Weill appears to have inherited her father's fine theatrical sense.

"Semi-Tough" (at the Paramount Elysees, the Montparnasse and the Studio Medics in English) is what is termed a screwball comedy. It is so American in concept, flavor and execution that to French audiences it must be as startlingly exotic as a Sacha Guitay boulevard farce would be in low — and as welcome. Its backdrop is U.S. professional football, but it is not necessary to be acquainted with the rules of the game to enjoy the frantic slapstick hurly-burly that occupies the screen. It is as though the funny papers had been suddenly animated. Michael Ritchie, its director, is aware that it is the function of movies to be on the move and this one is never still for a second.

The popular Burt Reynolds and Kris Kristofferson are members of a football team financed by the father of their favorite companion, a devil-may-care playgirl, realized with flashing verve by Jill Clayburgh. The plot, such as it is, is as maze-like as the narrative of a Marx Brothers' vehicle and similarly eludes outlining. Everything transpires at lightning speed with a barrage of inelegant language and Rabelaisian exuberance.

Jill Clayburgh, who has displayed her considerable ability as a dramatic actress in "An Unmarried Woman" and "Griffin and Phoenix," reveals herself as equally skilled at zany farce. She is the most valuable and versatile of recent screen finds and this rough-and-ready, all-American comedy is evidence that Hollywood has not lost its knack for rousing laughter.

The fourth International Film Festival of Paris opens tomorrow at

the Empire. At its premiere, a stage show will be presented, directed by Jean Weber, in which Francis Huster, Brigitte Fossey and Alain Dussolier will participate and a 30-minute montage of the films of Jeanne Moreau will be projected and Miss Moreau will sing a selection of songs.

Among the films scheduled are Robert Altman's "The Wedding," Paul Schrader's "Blue Collar" and Alan Rudolph's "Remember My Name" (the three representing the

United States); Sandor Saru's "80 Huzzars" (Hungary); Patrice Chereau's "Judith Theraube" (France); Hugo Santiago's "Ecoule Vair" (France); Eric Rohmer's "Perceval le Gallois" (France); Igor Tulankin's "Father Serge" (Soviet Union); Joao Baptista de Andrada's "Doromundo" (Brazil); Luigi Magni's "In the Name of the Pope King" (Italy); and Feliks Falk's "Le Meneur de Bal" (Poland).

The festival ends Oct. 12.

Opera in Berlin

'Land of Boom-Boom' Has Children Guessing

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT) — In colloquial Russian, if you want to illustrate someone's stupidity, you can say, "He knows nothing, neither boom nor boom." That odd turn of phrase, and not any involvement of explosive powder, explains the title of Georg Katzer's new opera "The Land of Boom-Boom," which the Komische Oper unveiled this past weekend.

The opera owes its existence to a competition for new stage works sponsored by the German Democratic Republic in connection with its 25th anniversary. The librettist, Rainer Kirsch, borrowed his material from a tale entitled "Behind the Treble Clef," which the Soviet poet Roald Dobrovolsky had published in 1967. Georg Katzer (born 1935 in Habelschwerdt) had figured on earlier Komische Oper playbills as the composer of the 1975 ballet "Black Birds." Kirsch and Katzer call their new work "an opera for children and adults."

The production is typical of the high level that the Komische Oper maintains, with the house's boss himself, Joachim Herz, staging, Joachim Willert conducting and Reinhard Zimmermann and Eleonore Kleiber respectively designing sets and costumes. The world premier took place before an afternoon audience of children and adults.

Uwe Peper, a young man of great charm who sings the male lead, set the informal tone and established

durable contact with his audience a few minutes after his entrance. He interrupted himself, smiled at his auditors and uttered a friendly "Guten tag."

"The Land of Boom-Boom" has an especially stupid and villainous ruler, King BB-flat II. Boom-Boom's inhabitants get their nourishment not orally but aurally, and the king has banned all merry songs as harmful. Along comes the young hero, billed as Karl the Merry Musician, and of course he immediately comes into conflict with such repressive mores. He lands in a dungeon, but then converts the king's chief spy and the two of them, with a little help from their friends, provide the king with his coup d'état.

Despite the considerable charm of the production, I doubt that this world itself offers very much to adults unaccompanied by children or at least not strongly interested in children and their reactions. That leaves us with the crucial question of what it offers children.

From some of those seated near me I heard some guileless but devastating queries. During one more or less atonal number, a child asked his mother uncertainly, "Is that a sad song?"

On the other hand, at the final curtain, they seemed to have really loved it — and that, under the circumstances, I think, one must regard as the salient verdict to report about "The Land of Boom-Boom."

Music

German Jazz 'Collector' Acts as Patron to Musicians

By Michael Zwernin

VILLINGEN, West Germany (IHT) — Hans Georg Brunner-Schwer has applied the tradition of art collecting and patronage to jazz. Like any art, jazz must come to the marketplace sometime; if the quality is high enough, it will appreciate in value. Like any patron, HGBS, as he is known, wants to give financial help to creative people and at the same time turn a long-term profit for himself — even if jazz is a high-risk investment.

Mr. Brunner-Schwer, who is the founder and president of MPS Records, an independent jazz label now in its 10th year, first listened to jazz (clandestinely) as a youth during World War II over Allied radio. Benny Goodman and Louis Armstrong particularly fascinated him. His parents, both musically inclined, often took him to Bayreuth and Munich for operas and concerts.

Played at Mass

As a youth, he often played organ for mass in the Villingen church. He became a good amateur pianist and later experimented with recording techniques. When he entered Saba, the family radio-manufacturing business, he concentrated on electro-acoustical research. In



H.G. Brunner-Schwer

the '50s, he began to record then-unknown German jazz musicians such as Albert Mangelsdorff and Hans Koller on homemade equipment. Along with many others, these tapes remain in his private archives.

In 1961, he developed the "Sabamobil," the first automobile cassette player. There were few commercial cassettes available at

the time, and Saba began to produce its own. When ITT bought Saba in 1968, it had no interest in producing records. Mr. Brunner-Schwer pulled out and formed MPS (Musikproduktion Schwarzwald).

A total of 400 albums have been released since then. They include such artists as Dexter Gordon, Friedrich Gulda, Count Basie, Jimmy Knepper, Ella Fitzgerald, Erroll Garner, George Gruntz, Baden Powell, Hank Jones, Richard Davis, Alphonse Mouzon, Milt Buckner and Joachim Kuhn.

There is something of the groupie in any art patron. Mr. Brunner-Schwer has used his luxurious house as bait to attract such jazz names as Duke Ellington, Teddy Wilson and Oscar Peterson to private parties. With Peterson, it became a tradition of sorts every time he made a European tour. Sometimes he played four-hands with Mr. Brunner-Schwer, who would pay the Peterson trio its normal concert fee. The audience was a select group of friends. The Peterson performances were aired on closed-circuit television and were carefully tape-recorded. Peterson was under contract elsewhere, but when it lapsed, he moved to MPS and the tapes were released.

Mr. Brunner-Schwer was also the first recording executive to see commercial potential in Frank Zappa's keyboard man, George Duke, whom he signed to his first contract. Duke is now one of the biggest names in the disco market, but on another label.

Summit Sessions

One of the more interesting MPS concepts is a succession of "summits." The "Violin Summit" includes Sven Assmusen, Stéphane Grappelli, Jean-Luc Ponty and Stu Smith. The "Jazz Summit" features Lee Konitz, Foxy Ponder, Phil Woods and Leo Wright. Last year's "Trumpet Machine" included such names as Woody Shaw, Jon Faddis and Kenny Wheeler.

While Mr. Brunner-Schwer is a clever enough businessman not to lose money, commercial considerations are secondary. The sophisticated 24-track studio in Villingen is empty much of the time. Of the 26 LPs released last year, only about half were recorded there, and many of those involved flying in musicians from the United States. Considering that a jazz album sells only 10,000 copies is a bit, it obviously doesn't make normal business sense.

But one has only to see him finger-popping around the studio during a session to understand what the man is about. Or to see the enormous smile on his face when he greets drummer Elvin Jones, who recorded here last month. It's about feeling privileged to be associated with the people and music he likes and respects. It's about what jazz is about. Honestly expended energy, and fun, and direct, personal expression," says Mr. Brunner-Schwer. "If a jazz musician is good, he is almost always also a good human being."

Arts Agenda

Pierre Boulez will conduct three concerts with the Orchestre de Paris Oct. 5, 6 and 9. At the first two, in the Theatre des Champs-Elysees, Luben Yordanoff will be the soloist in Bartok's two Rhapsodies for violin and orchestra, and Debussy's "Jeux" and Stravinsky's complete "Petrouchka" fill out the program. On Oct. 9 at the Palais des Congress, Daniel Barenboim, the orchestra's musical director, will be the soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5, in a gala for the benefit of the Fondation Claude Pompidou.

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12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4
12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4	12 1/2 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1/4 1				

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close										High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Close									
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	12 1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4													

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.




IRELAND

DM 150,000,000

medium term loan

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GIROZENTRALE



With a strong agricultural background, the Centrale Rabobank heads a cooperative banking organisation with over 3100 offices and a combined balance sheet total exceeding 61 billion Dutch guilders (in excess of US \$ 26 billion) in 1977.

This makes the Rabobank not just one of the largest banks in Holland and one of the 35 largest banks in the world, but also a bank with deep roots in almost all sectors of Dutch economic life.

The Centrale Rabobank is now expanding worldwide with a full range of banking services. To accelerate this expansion, we recently co-founded the "Unico Banking Group", linking us with five other major European cooperative banks. This, together with the support of London and Continental Bankers Ltd., has strengthened our operations by giving international clients unparalleled on-the-spot service.

In addition, we are active in the Euro-currency and Euro-bond markets. Our international transactions in foreign currencies, Euro-credit loans and participation in new issues, are showing a remarkable growth.

Key figures of the Rabobank as per 31.12.1977

(In millions of Dutch guilders)

Balance sheet total	61.392
Netherlands Treasury paper and Securities	4.585
Short and long term loans	52.090
Deposits	49.994
Reserves	2.686
Number of:	
Offices	3.110
Employees	22.873
Savings accounts	7.435.000
Current accounts	2.745.000


Rabobank
Dutch Masters in Banking

Centrale Rabobank International Division
Catharijnesingel 20, P.O. Box 8098, Utrecht
The Netherlands. Telephone 030-36 26 11. Telex 40200.

مكتبة المجلد

[illegible]

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited



Extract from Audited Accounts

	28th Feb. 1978 £000	28th Feb. 1977 £000
Share Capital	7,000	7,000
Retained Profit	4,279	3,195
Subordinated Loans (£ equivalent)	12,877	14,588
Deposits	407,506	399,086
Loans	238,780	237,213
Total Assets	439,423	431,435
Profit before Taxation	3,172	3,074
Profit after Taxation	1,434	1,392

Associated Japanese Bank (International) Limited

29-30 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QA
Telephone: 01-623 5661. Telex: 883661

Jointly owned by
The Sanwa Bank Ltd The Mitsui Bank Ltd
The Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd The Nomura Securities Co Ltd

(Shareholders' aggregate assets well exceeding U.S. \$130,000 million)

